

## APÉNDICE A.1

### Constantes fundamentales y factores de conversión

#### A.1-1. Constante $R$ de la ley de los gases

Valor numérico	Unidades
1.9872	cal/g mol · K
1.9872	btu/mol lb · °R
82.057	cm <sup>3</sup> · atm/mol g · K
83 14.34	J/mol kg · K
82.057 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	m <sup>3</sup> · atm/kg mol · K
83 14.34	kg · m <sup>2</sup> /s <sup>2</sup> · kg mol · K
10.73 1	pie <sup>3</sup> · lb <sub>f</sub> /plug <sup>2</sup> · mol lb · °R
0.7302	pie <sup>3</sup> · atm/lb mol · °R
1545.3	pie · lb <sub>f</sub> /lb mol · °R
83 14.34	m <sup>3</sup> · Pa/kg mol · K

#### A.1-2 Volumen y densidad

1 g mol de gas ideal a 0 °C, 760 mm de Hg = 22.4140 lt = 22414 cm<sup>3</sup>

1 lb mol de gas ideal a 0 °C, 760 mm de Hg = 359.05 pie<sup>3</sup>

1 kg mol de gas ideal a 0 °C, 760 mm de Hg = 22.414 m<sup>3</sup>

Densidad del aire seco a 0 °C, 760 mm de Hg = 1.2929 g/litro  
= 0.080711 lb<sub>m</sub>/pie<sup>3</sup>

Peso molecular del aire = 28.97 lb<sub>m</sub>/lb mol = 28.97 g/g mol

1 g/cm<sup>3</sup> = 62.43 lb<sub>m</sub>/pie<sup>3</sup> = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

1 g/cm<sup>3</sup> = 8.345 lb<sub>m</sub>/gal estadounidense

1 lb<sub>m</sub>/pie<sup>3</sup> = 16.0185 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

#### A.1-3. Longitud

1 pulg. = 2.540 cm

100 cm = 1 m

$1 \text{ micra} = 10^{-6} \text{ m} = 10^{-4} \text{ cm} = 10^{-3} \text{ mm} \mu\text{m}$  (micrómetro)  
 $1 \text{ \AA} \text{ (angstrom)} = 10^{-10} \text{ m} = 10^{-4} \mu\text{m}$   
 $1 \text{ milla} = 5280 \text{ pies}$   
 $1 \text{ m} = 3.2808 \text{ pies} = 39.37 \text{ pulg.}$

#### A.1-4 Masa

$1 \text{ lb}_m = 453.59 \text{ g} = 0.45359 \text{ kg}$   
 $1 \text{ lb}_m = 16 \text{ oz} = 7000 \text{ granos}$   
 $1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ g} = 2.2046 \text{ lb}_m$   
 $1 \text{ ton (corta)} = 2000 \text{ lb}_m$   
 $1 \text{ ton (larga)} = 2240 \text{ lb}_m$   
 $1 \text{ ton (métrica)} = 1000 \text{ kg}$

#### A.1-5 Aceleración normal de la gravedad

$g = 9.80665 \text{ m/s}^2$   
 $g = 980.665 \text{ cm/s}^2$   
 $g = 32.174 \text{ pie/s}^2$   
 $g_c = (\text{factor de conversión gravitatorio}) = 32.1740 \text{ lb}_m \cdot \text{pie/lb}_f \cdot \text{s}^2$   
 $= 980.665 \text{ g}_m \cdot \text{cm/g}_f \cdot \text{s}^2$

#### A.1-6 Volumen

$1 \text{ L (litro)} = 1000 \text{ cm}^3$	$1 \text{ m}^3 = 1000 \text{ L (litro)}$
$1 \text{ pulg}^3 = 16.387 \text{ cm}^3$	$1 \text{ gal estadounidense} = 4 \text{ cuartos}$
$1 \text{ pie}^3 = 28.317 \text{ L (litro)}$	$1 \text{ gal estadounidense} = 3.7854 \text{ L (litro)}$
$1 \text{ pie}^3 = 0.028317 \text{ m}^3$	$1 \text{ gal estadounidense} = 3785.4 \text{ cm}^3$
$1 \text{ pie}^3 = 7.481 \text{ gal estadounidense}$	$1 \text{ gal inglés} = 1.20094 \text{ gal estadounidense}$
$1 \text{ m}^3 = 264.17 \text{ gal estadounidense}$	$1 \text{ m}^3 = 35.313 \text{ pie}^3$

#### A.1-7 Fuerza

$1 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm/s}^2 \text{ (dina)} = 10^{-5} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}^2 = 10^{-5} \text{ N (newton)}$   
 $1 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm/s}^2 = 7.2330 \times 10^{-5} \text{ lb}_m \cdot \text{pie/s}^2 \text{ (poundal)}$   
 $1 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}^2 = 1 \text{ N (newton)}$   
 $1 \text{ lb}_f = 4.4482 \text{ N}$   
 $1 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm/s}^2 = 2.2481 \times 10^{-6} \text{ lb}_f$

#### A.1-8 Presión

$1 \text{ bar} = 1 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa (pascal)} = 1 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$   
 $1 \text{ lb/pulg}^2 \text{ abs} = 1 \text{ lb}_f/\text{pulg}^2$   
 $1 \text{ lb/pulg}^2 \text{ abs} = 2.0360 \text{ pulg de Hg a } 0 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $1 \text{ lb/pulg}^2 \text{ abs} = 2.311 \text{ pie de H}_2\text{O a } 70 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$   
 $1 \text{ lb/pulg}^2 \text{ abs} = 51.715 \text{ mm de Hg a } 0 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} (\rho_{\text{Hg}} = 13.5955 \text{ g/cm}^3)$   
 $1 \text{ atm} = 14.696 \text{ lb/pulg}^2 \text{ abs} = 1.01325 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2 = 1.01325 \text{ bar}$   
 $1 \text{ atm} = 760 \text{ mm de Hg a } 0 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 1.01325 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$   
 $1 \text{ atm} = 29.921 \text{ pulg de Hg a } 0 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $1 \text{ atm} = 33.90 \text{ pie de H}_2\text{O a } 4 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ lb/pulg}^2 \text{ abs} &= 6.89476 \times 10^4 \text{ g/cm} \cdot \text{s}^2 \\
 1 \text{ lb/pulg}^2 \text{ abs} &= 6.89476 \times 10^4 \text{ dina/cm}^2 \\
 1 \text{ dina/cm}^2 &= 2.0886 \times 10^{-3} \text{ lb}_f/\text{pie}^2 \\
 1 \text{ lb/pulg}^2 \text{ abs} &= 6.89476 \times 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2 = 6.89476 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa} \\
 1 \text{ lb}_f/\text{pie}^2 &= 4.7880 \times 10^2 \text{ dina/cm}^2 = 47.880 \text{ N/m}^2 \\
 1 \text{ mm de Hg (0 }^\circ\text{C)} &= 1.333224 \times 10^2 \text{ N/m}^2 = 0.1333224 \text{ kPa}
 \end{aligned}$$

**A.1-9 Potencia**

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ hp} &= 0.74570 \text{ kW} & 1 \text{ watt (W)} &= 14.340 \text{ cal/min} \\
 1 \text{ hp} &= 550 \text{ pie} \cdot \text{lb}_f/\text{s} & 1 \text{ btu/h} &= 0.29307 \text{ W (watt)} \\
 1 \text{ hp} &= 0.7068 \text{ btu/s} & 1 \text{ J/s (joule/s)} &= 1 \text{ W}
 \end{aligned}$$

**A.1-10 Calor, energía, trabajo**

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ J} &= 1 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} = 1 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}^2 \\
 1 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}^2 &= 1 \text{ J (joule)} = 10^7 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{s}^2 \text{ (erg)} \\
 1 \text{ btu} &= 1055.06 \text{ J} = 1.05506 \text{ kJ} \\
 1 \text{ btu} &= 252.16 \text{ cal (termoquímica)} \\
 1 \text{ kcal (termoquímica)} &= 1000 \text{ cal} = 4.1840 \text{ kJ} \\
 1 \text{ cal (termoquímica)} &= 4.1840 \text{ J} \\
 1 \text{ cal (IT)} &= 4.1868 \text{ J} \\
 1 \text{ btu} &= 251.996 \text{ cal (IT)} \\
 1 \text{ btu} &= 778.17 \text{ pie} \cdot \text{lb}_f \\
 1 \text{ hp} \cdot \text{h} &= 0.7457 \text{ kW} \cdot \text{h} \\
 1 \text{ hp} \cdot \text{h} &= 2544.5 \text{ btu} \\
 1 \text{ pie} \cdot \text{lb}_f &= 1.35582 \text{ J} \\
 1 \text{ pie} \cdot \text{lb}_f/\text{lb}_m &= 2.9890 \text{ J/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

**A.1-11 Conductividad térmica**

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ btu/h} \cdot \text{pie} \cdot ^\circ\text{F} &= 4.1365 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cal/s} \cdot \text{cm} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \\
 1 \text{ btu/h} \cdot \text{pie} \cdot ^\circ\text{F} &= 1.73073 \text{ W/m} \cdot \text{K}
 \end{aligned}$$

**A.1-12 Coeficiente de transferencia de calor**

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ btu/h} \cdot \text{pie}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} &= 1.3571 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cal/s} \cdot \text{cm}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \\
 1 \text{ btu/h} \cdot \text{pie}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} &= 5.6783 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W/cm}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \\
 1 \text{ btu/h} \cdot \text{pie}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} &= 5.6785 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K} \\
 1 \text{ kcal/h} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} &= 0.2048 \text{ btu/h} \cdot \text{pie}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

**A.1-13 Viscosidad**

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ cp} &= 10^{-2} \text{ g/cm} \cdot \text{s (poise)} \\
 1 \text{ cp} &= 2.4191 \text{ lb}_m/\text{pie} \cdot \text{h} \\
 1 \text{ cp} &= 6.7197 \times 10^{-4} \text{ lb}_m/\text{pie} \cdot \text{s} \\
 1 \text{ cp} &= 10^{-3} \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s} = 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m} \cdot \text{s} = 10^{-3} \text{ N} \cdot \text{s/m}^2 \\
 1 \text{ cp} &= 2.0886 \times 10^{-5} \text{ lb}_f \cdot \text{s/pie}^2 \\
 1 \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s} &= 1 \text{ N} \cdot \text{s/m}^2 = 1 \text{ kg/m} \cdot \text{s} = 1000 \text{ cp} = 0.67197 \text{ lb}_m/\text{pie} \cdot \text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

**A.1-14 Difusividad**

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s} &= 3.875 \text{ pie}^2/\text{h} & 1 \text{ m}^2/\text{s} &= 3.875 \times 10^4 \text{ pie}^2/\text{h} \\
 1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s} &= 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2/\text{s} & 1 \text{ centistoke} &= 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s} \\
 1 \text{ m}^2/\text{h} &= 10.764 \text{ pie}^2/\text{h}
 \end{aligned}$$

**A.1-15 Flujo específico de masa y flujo específico molar**

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ g/s} \cdot \text{cm}^2 &= 7.3734 \times 10^3 \text{ lb}_m/\text{h} \cdot \text{pie}^2 \\
 1 \text{ g mol g/s} \cdot \text{cm}^2 &= 7.3734 \times 10^3 \text{ mol lb/h} \cdot \text{pie}^2 \\
 1 \text{ mol g/s} \cdot \text{cm}^2 &= 10 \text{ mol kg/s} \cdot \text{m}^2 = 1 \times 10^4 \text{ mol g/s} \cdot \text{m}^2 \\
 1 \text{ lb mol/h} \cdot \text{pie}^2 &= 1.3562 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg mol/s} \cdot \text{m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

**A.1-16 Flujo específico de calor y flujo de calor**

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ btu/h} \cdot \text{pie}^2 &= 3.1546 \text{ W/m}^2 \\
 1 \text{ btu/h} &= 0.29307 \text{ W} \\
 1 \text{ cal/h} &= 1.1622 \times 10^{-3} \text{ W}
 \end{aligned}$$

**A.1-17 Capacidad calorífica y entalpía**

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ btu/lb}_m \cdot ^\circ\text{F} &= 4.1868 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K} \\
 1 \text{ btu/lb}_m \cdot ^\circ\text{F} &= 1.000 \text{ cal/g} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \\
 1 \text{ btu/lb}_m &= 2324.0 \text{ J/kg} \\
 1 \text{ pie} \cdot \text{lb}_f/\text{lb}_m &= 2.9890 \text{ J/kg} \\
 1 \text{ cal(IT) g} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} &= 4.1868 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K} \\
 1 \text{ kcal/g mol} &= 4.1840 \times 10^3 \text{ kJ/kg mol}
 \end{aligned}$$

**A.1-18 Coeficiente de transferencia de masa**

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 k_c \text{ cm/s} &= 10^{-2} \text{ m/s} \\
 1 k_c \text{ pie/h} &= 8.4668 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m/s} \\
 1 k_x \text{ g mol/s} \cdot \text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{frac mol} &= 10 \text{ kg mol/s} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{frac mol} \\
 1 k_x \text{ g mol/s} \cdot \text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{frac mol} &= 1 \times 10^4 \text{ g mol/s} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{frac mol} \\
 1 k_x \text{ lb mol/h} \cdot \text{pie}^2 \cdot \text{frac mol} &= 1.3562 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg mol/s} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{frac mol} \\
 1 k_x \text{ a lb mol/h} \cdot \text{pie}^3 \cdot \text{frac mol} &= 4.449 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg mol/s} \cdot \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{frac mol} \\
 1 k_G \text{ kg mol/s} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{atm} &= 0.98692 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kg mol/s} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{Pa} \\
 1 k_G \text{ a kg mol/s} \cdot \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{atm} &= 0.98692 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kg mol/s} \cdot \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{Pa}
 \end{aligned}$$